VEW-YORK DARRY TRIBUNG MONDAY, MARCH 21 1853

DELAWARE.-The Constitutional Convenzion, after a scorching debate, has decided to proceed with the work devolved on it and reform their Constitutional Convention. Therepon three or four Old Fogies sloughed off, earing the Convention all the better for heir absence. Committees on the several departments of the Government were then appointed, and the Convention adjourned over to to-morrow to give the committees time to prepare their reports.

BANKING IN MAINE .-- There are applications before the Legislature of Maine for an increase of Bank Capital in that State to the amount of three millions of dollars. The Bank Committee have reported that the addition of a million and a half will do. The existing Bank Capital of the State is something over four millions. The bubble continues to expand.

More WHIG TRIUMPHS IN MAINE,-Noah Smith, Jr., Whig, was chosen Speaker of the Maine Legislature on Friday last, by a vote of Sto 37. Suppose the Legislature should now gite Mr. Fessenden another try.

"The last bit of gossip from Italy mentions the prob sile early marriage of—Grace Greenwood with a realthy and accomplished American, whom Grace cap-jured in the Eternal City." This won't do. Grace is mortgaged on

The Eric Gazette is assured that we do not accept its account of the origin of the difficulties respecting Railroad Guages on the Southern border of Lake Erie. But even if we did accept it, our opinion of the detestable Guage Law of Pennsylvania would not be materially modified.

Prospects of Sundry Office-Seekers.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 18, 1853. The pressure upon the Departments for offee is by no means diminished, whatever assertions to the contrary may be made. And upen no head of a Department is the pressure greater than upon that of the Secretary of State. Fortified, however, as he is, with great experience in the disposition of the spils of political victory, and a large discrimination in deciding between the worthy and the unworthy of his own household, he weathers thestorm and bids defiance to its merciless pilings, with a better grace and more even tempera-ment than most, if not all, of his Cabinet colleagues. Essenchuesets has been ably represented in the persons of GREEN, of The Boston Post, and ALLEN, of The Pittsfeld Sun, both of whom adopted the Scriptural injune ics to provide for their own household first—thus roiding the imputation of being infidels—before lookbg after their friends. The former left here as Nava ficer of Boston, and the latter with the assurance hat he should be reinstated in the Post-Office at Pitts isid-a post he most admirably and satisfactorily filled up to the time he was removed by Mr. Hall, the then lost-Master General.

The Consulship at Liverpool is promised HAWTHORNE, the biographer of Gen. Pierce, and that at Glasgow is sought after by a Mr. E. S. Donge, who was formerly a school-teacher either at henox or Pittsfield. He was always a violent Whig until he left this country for England some two years since, and his claims seem to be based principally on the fact that he has acted as the foreign cor respondent of The Post, or some other Loco-Foc oper in Massachusetts. The Democrats from Massa-chuetts who know him, deny his Democracy in toto, and are waxing wrathy at the idea of a Consulship worth \$5,000 a year, being given to a Whig renegade wee has never yet east the first Loco-Foco vote, as they sey. Notwithstanding all this opposition; and the Brestenings that he will be opposed in the Senate upon stherthan political grounds, should be be nominated, he has strong backers, with a fair prospect ahead of him so far as the nomination is concerned. It, however, ap years to me that two as valuable Consulships as those of Liverpool and Glasgow will not both be taken from the States, and that State one of the four that voted for Gen. Scott.

In connection with the Glasgow Consulship, J. RODNEY CROSKEY, Esq., the popular and tuiversally esteemed Consul at Southampton, s named, and who, in every respect, politically, com mercially and personally, is infinitely preferable to Mr. bodge. Our present Consul at Glasgow, Mr. Kellogg, I am informed, has written home that no appointment would give more general satisfaction, or reflect more tredit upon the administration, than that of Mr. Crosley. This gentleman has innumerable and very Brong friends, and if morit has any weight with Mr Marcy, would succeed. But I do not believe he stands by chance, from the fact that there are so many appli cants, and so few places to bestow upon them con paratively speaking, that the Secretary of State will ed to give this Five Thousand Dollars Con talship to some applicant, of which there are several in waiting, who have rendered great services to the party, and for whom provision will have to be made. There is fan ahead, however, in connection with this ofice, and to many of we outsiders, the denovement is

leeked for with much curiosity.

There is a strong candidate here for the Post-Office in your City, whose name I have not seen mentioned in any of your City papers. his THOMAS W. CLARKE, Esq., who was the Demo tratic candidate for Judge some two or three year \$40, and who run some two thousand votes ahead of ha ticket. It is urged here that he was not entitled to the nomination, but was the choice of his party for the Judgeship at the last election, and was sacrificed by the Convention through the instrumentality of Dillon's friends, in order to secure the nomination of the latter as Corporation Attorney. He occupies just the posi hou to be taken up as a compromise candidate between the opposing factions of Storms and Waterbury, whose love for each other at present is something on the Kilkenny Cat order. All who are here from your City seem to speak highly of Mr. Clarke, and concede that is would make a most acceptable Postmaster to the freat body of the postage-paying community

Great efforts are making to entirely exclude Mr. Dix from any participancy in the patronage of the General Government, but his enemies will fall in the end. One of the best and most benorable positions in the gift of the Administration will be offered to him; but whether he will accept norable positions in the gift of the Administration or not, is an entirely different matter. The Hardells from your State are injuring themselves and weakening their influence every day, by the violent and conciliatory course they are pursuing. And while

they are railing away at the public houses and in the reception rooms of the different Departments against the Free-Soilers and Soft-Shells of their own party in this State, the Soft-Shells ere quietly securing the trea-

The efforts to save John Wilson as Commissioner of the General Land Office, will not avail him. He is an excellent officer, but a great political trimmer, and in fact without any politial principles at all, and has the confidence of neither Whigs nor Democrats. It is only a question of time with him, and his neck is sure to be made bare for the

P CLAYTON, the Auditor, who went off with Toombs and Stevens against Gen. Scott, and was open-mouthed in his advocacy of Gen. Pierce, though holding office under a Whig Administration, expects to be retained during this Administration, as a reward for his apostacy. This is everything else but pleasing to divers hungry Democrats long excluded from the "fiesh pots." many of whom vow that if within the range of possibilities, he shall be ousted. He, however simply "laughs at their calamity and mocks when their

Gen. WALBRIDGE feels confident of having defeated E. B. HART for the Naval Agency, thus satisfactorily settling old scores with that gentleman for having opposed him during the last Congressional campaign. The General is "some pumpas his ex-colleaguet has found out to his sorrow as well as disappointment. You may hear from me again in a few days.

iMr. Hart is not an ex-colleague of Gen. Walbridge, but his predecessor. We are unable to see why so many correspondents—our own especially—are down on Mr. Hart, who had as good a right to ask for office as any body eise. If he had been a recent renegade from the Whit camp, he would doubtless have been handsomely provided for; but having been all his life a zealous and stringent Democrat, his chance has been bad from the start. So long, hawever, as the letter-writers allege nothing against him which affects his integrity, we presume he will not be troubled by their goasip.

First Chapter of Lamentations-Roaring gent_ ly on Honduras-The Administration he

Washington, Friday, March 18, 1853. If the office seekers were in misery from "hope deferred" a week ago, they now seem to be afflicted with all the torments of the damned. Then, they were chafing under the delay of the administration in initiating the great business of the occasion-making removals and appointments. Now ninetenths of them are gnashing their teeth in rage against many of the hundred changes which have so far been made, promising, as all their changes must do, to disappoint at least nine tenths of the band of hungry patriots assembled in Washington. The truth is, out of the whole batch so far made, not

more than three or four have been such as any man of the party" not personally disappointed in some one of them, can rightfully object to. I refer particularly to those of Charles Gordon Greene and Thompson Campbell, and — Thompson, of Va. But there seems to be an uncertainty whether the Thompson (of Va.) appointee is G. W. Thompson of Wheeling or Robert Thompson of Kanawha. If the former, no better selection for the Land Commissionership of California could have been made; for he possesses in an eminent degree, legal learning, sound discretion, and uncompromising integrity of character and correct ness of bearing. If the latter, the choice is worse, if possible, than that of his colleague Campbell. The excitement of the moment concerning these three ap-pointments having blown over, I find sensible men here blessing their stars that only three per centum of the appointments so far made are conceived by disin terested persons to have been unfortunately selected. A small proportion truly, more especially as the first appointments of every Administration must be made in a hurry, and under the embarrassments of want of experience, over-pressure of office-seekers, &c., &c. the truly unfortunate effects of which you are personally well aware of.

I am satisfied that the Administration are just now lamenting insecret over what may be termed the de mocratic policy with reference to the Navy: though it is notorious that for years past, the Democratic members of Congress from inland districts, who have war red on the Navy for Buncombe, have found co-laborers in that work in their whig colleagues, who have joined them in it, and so conducted their share of the struggle, as almost to deprive the rural portion of the de mocracy of Congress of the credit of being the fiercest enemies of that branch of the public service of the

Thus, the result of the President's inquiry of the Navy Department as to its readiness to instantly order a respectable squadron for special service in the waters of the Caribbean sea, has been such as to render it ab solutely necessary on the part of the Administration to assume a far less decided position with reference to the Truxil o affairs than they are really eager to take; for they well know that John Bull is the Department is. Having not the least desire to talk "Phifty Phour Phorty" and then to be laughed at for backing square down, they have been forced, after this fashion, to determine to measure their words.

The defeat of BEALE, who was a candidate for reelection to the place of Sergeant at Arms of the Senate gives great joy to well nigh all here who know aught history of the use of the Senate's contingent funds for the last six or eight years. I shall really hereafter begin to believe that there may be hope of reform in the Senate, or under their suspices at least.

Commissioner of Patents-Appointments, &c. Correspondence of The S. Y. Tribuse.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 19, 1853.

The advent of EDMUND BURKE, Esq. of N H., has given rise to the idea that he is an applicant for reappointment to be Commissioner of Patents, in which there is no truth. He asks the President for nothing, probably owing to something of a persona coolness supposed to exist between them, growing out of the decided stand taken by Pierce in fa vor of the recent election of Atherton, Burke being a prominent competitor for the Senate nomination

Nevertheless, I am inclined to believe that the position will be tendered to him, because the difficulty which is to be encountered in finding a gentleman willing to fill the place, who may be entirely qualified and unobjectionable. I wrote you not long since that there was a possibility of the retention of Mr. Commissioner Hodges. I came to that conclusion only because I know that the Cabinet, so far, are not aware of any applications for the office to which they are willing to respond favorably.

One great danger in filling the place, is the risk of picking up some one who may be either himself directly or indirectly interested in patent rights, or who may be approachable in an improper manner. In these very hard to tell who is, or rather who is not interested in patent rights, some of which are worth \$100,000 or more. Nor is it possible to tell how much the community are taxed, in the aggregate, for their use-certainly millions on millions of dollars annually. There is no other department of the Government is which an incompetent or slyly dishonest head can do so much mischief to individuals and the public, as in the Patent bureau. So, Mr. Burke, having heretofore discharged its duties so as to satisfy at least all the politicians of the party, it is by no means wonderful that whether he will or not, those of them who are anxious to have the President avoid laying the foundation for Galphinisms under his administration, in any breach of the public service, are expressing great anxiety for his appointment; pleading that if he returns to the position, there can be no danger of improper practices in the Bureau for four years at least, The manner in which the administration have delayed the acceptan of the virtual resignation of Mr. Commissioner Hodges,

filling it properly.

Mr. De Bow, of New-Orleans, who applied for it, has een complimented with the place of Kennedy, in the Census Office, who has been very unceremoniously de-capitated. The tender to De Bow is simply designed to get rid of his application for the other office, it being understood that, in three months, the whole work of the temporary (Census) Bureau will be closed. I presame that his dismissal has been very thankfully re-ceived by K., inasmuch as, under the evident determination of Congress that the work should be finished up in a manner very different from that in which he wished to close it, to remain after realizing that his plans had well eigh all been thus frustrated, was very irksome to

though there are a dozen prominent men after the office, moves that they fully appreciate the difficulty of

Mr. John K. Miller, of Ohio, has been appointed a Judge in the new Territory of Washington, Oregon. He will doubtless be confirmed immediately after his case is taken up for consideration. Mr. M. was a member of the XXXIst Congress, wherein he was most distinguished as being the northern member who went with greatest rim with the South upon slavery questions. He deserves the credit of having taken and maintained his positions on such subjects with signal boldness, and of adhering to them with equal decision through thick and thin. He is a "raw buck" leader, meaning new, more than any other of his wing, the strongest and meet efficient opponent of the appointment of Colonei Medary for the Postmaster Generalship. His (Miller's) success has greatly chagrined the Miamies" who, since the Free Soll wing have gone back into full communion with the party, out-number their rivals two to one. Unless Manypenny is now made the 1st Assistant Postmaster General we shall have music from Ohio; Mr. Miller being more obpoxious to the Miacrice than any other man in the State. He (Miller) came here for a foreign mission, and goes off with a United States Judge's commission in hand.

Col. Campbell, late Consulto Havana, who also came for a foreign mission, received the place of Maxican Boundary Commissioner, without dreaming that the President had the least idea of bestowing it upon him. Fisher Ames Hildreth, who was nominated for Postmaster at Lowell, Mass., was pressing the claim of another to that office. He makes a great morit for having refused it on that account; but I fancy that ere he did so he ascertained that there was small chance for his confirmation, owing to his share in bringing about Mr. Charles Sumper's election to the Senate It is due to him to write, however, that he was no applicant for the place, the tender of which surprised him as much as it certainly surprised the fifteen Demoeratic Senators who gave the President indirectly to understand that they would not vote for his confirms-MONTMORENCE.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hancoer and Bezzer-ats French Fleet Ordered to Nicaragua-Appointments.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, March 20, 1853. Louis Napoleon is about to send a naval force to San Juan de Nicaragua to demand from the Municipal Authorities there satisfaction for fines levied by them upon French subjects for their refusal to comply with some of the demands of the authorities of that place. The French Government, before deciding upon this course, made a demand upon the British Government, but that Government replied that it had no res ponsibility in the case, for by treaty with the United States it had relinquished all authority and dominion

The political guillotine reeks with the blood of a thousand victims. Yet are not a tenth of the applicants supplied with places. There is no end to the number and the variety of the demands upon the appointing power. Among other petitions before the President is one from a waggish Freesoiler in the East, formerly a prominent Loco Foco, who has applied to Gen. Pierce for an appointment as agent to sell Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Appointments, Expectants, etc.

Washington, Saturday, March 19, 1853. Mr. Waldo took charge of the Pension Bureau this morning. Samuel Cole, of New York, late a clerk in that office, was commissioned chief clerk, vice Johnson removed. W. W. Dennison, at present a Democratic

Clerk in the Census Office, was offered the chief clerk-ship of that office to-day. It is understood that 50 clerks are to be re-

oved from the Census Office on Monday. The candidates for the Collectorship of the The candidates for the Collectorship of the port of Genesee, New-York, are J. Medbury, of Rochester; E. H. Barnard, of Mendon: Lyman B. Longworth, of Greece; S. P. Cook, of East Henrietts; J. D. Campbell, of the Horticulture; William E. Butts, of Rochester. Mebury's chance is considered the bast, The candidates for Postmaster at Rochester,

New York, are W. D. Allis, present chief clerk same office; Hon. Issae Hills, J. C. Campbell, General W. E. Lathrop, Gen-Gould, W. E. Butts. Allis's chance much Governor Lane started this evening for Ore-

gon, expecting to arrive on the 10th of May, and enter upon the duties of his office immediately. Lieut. Gov. Willard, of Indiana, arrived yesterday morning. It is supposed his visit has some bear-ing upon Col. Gorman's appointment to the Laud Office, which is backed by the entire delegation of 23 of the

The Gardiner Trial.

Washington, Saturday, March 19, 1853. Captain Walter was recalled; and having re-

reshed his memory by reference to papers, gave further estimony as to dates, &c.

Mr. Bower's testimony continued—Has resided in forced 11-Mexico Il years past; has visited the principal cities and towns in the Republic; met Geo. A. Gardiner in the port of Mazatlan in 1846, at a restaurant, where both took their meals; met daily at dinner table; Gardiner spoke of having just returned from a trip up the Galf of Cali-ifornia; thinks he said he had been to the port of Gasyaof having just returned from a trip up the Onla Canfornia, thinks he said he had been to the port of Garyamoan; he spoke of his having taken up a small quantity
of goods and having cold them to advantage; he also
spoke of having an intention of going to some port in
South America to engage in the coasting trade, purchasing goods in South America and selling them in Mexican
ports; Gardiner said he had spoken of this project to
merchants in Mazatlan; thinks ho-mentioned the house
of Mott. Talbot & Co., and that to carry on the business
profitably he needed more funds than he possessed; on
one occasion, about the time the war was breaking out,
one of his friends said to him, "Gardiner, are you not
atraid, being an American, of traveling about this Republic in these troublesome times?" He answered he
was not afraid, as he did not travel as an American, but
as a Spaniard; that his knowledge of the Spanish language was such that no person could possibly know
from his speech that he was a foreigner; witness remembered this distinctly, because he had never before
known an American travelling in Mexico as a Spaniard; membered this distinctly, because he had never before known an American traveling in Mexico as a Spaniard; never knew a foreigner in Mexico to speak Spaniah better than Gardiner; his accent was perfect; his interviews with him at Mazatlan were in May or June, 1846; never met him again until they met on board a British steamer at Vera Cruz, on the 5th of January last.

Witness was cross-examined, and gave many interesting and accurate details regarding places, language, dialect and other things in Mexico.

William Argus and Benj. E. Greene both testified to having seen Mr Gardiner in the City of Mexico, from 1842 to the spring of 1844, practicing dentistry; so far as wtinesses were able to judge, be had no other business, no other means of getting i living; Gardiner, when about leaving the place, applied to Greene for letters to officers of American vessels of war on the Pacific to give him a free passage to South America, Gardiner Libe shortly after.

The respectition to day inished the first branch of

left shortly after.

The prosecution to-day finished the first branch of their evidence. Adjourned till Monday.

Total Destruction at Sea of the Clipper-ship Golden Light, by Fire-Fifteen Lives Lost.

Boston, March 20, 1833. The British ship Shand, Capt. Christie, from Calcutta Dec. 5, arrived at this port yesterday. She brought the passengers and a part of the crew of the clipper ship Golden Light, which sailed from this port Feb. 12 for San Francisco. On the night of the 22d February, in lat. 22 23 north, lon. 47 45 west, the Golden Light was struck by lightning, all hands were driven to the boats, numbering, passengers and crew, 35 persons. The ship was shortly after enveloped in flames, and burnt to the water's edge. The boats, five in number, were abundantly supplied with provisions and water; one of them was missing on the of the 24th, and another parted company on the fourth night after leaving the ship. After five days exposure, the remaining three boats were picked up the ship Shand, as above. The captain and crew treated the unfortunates in the most hospitable manner. Fifteen out of the 35 are only known to have been saved. The following is a list of the passengers picked up: Mrs. E. H. Ford, of Yarmouth, Me.; Mrs. E. S. Morrell, of Gardiner, Na.; Mr. and Mrs. Cummings, of do.: Mr. E. P. Dodge, of Salem, Mass., and Mr. Nathan Simonds, f Lincoln, Mass.

The Golden Light was owned by Mr. James Hutchins.

of this city. The value of the ship and her cargo is about \$300,000, which is fully insured, mostly in this city. It was her first trip, and she had been out but twelve days. She registered 1,140 tuns. It is supposed that 15 persons have perished by the perils of the sea.

From Pernambuco-A Slaver or Pirate. PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1853

The schooner S. Morris Waln, from Pernambuco 17th ult., arrived this afternoon. The Captain reports that on the 10th January, 1st. 30 N., long. 20 W., on the outward passage, he was brought to by a black topsall schooner and boarded by a boat's crew, armed with pistols and dirks. The vessel appeared to be a Spanish slaver bound to the Coast of Africa for slaves. They took a new jib, beef, potatoes, flour, hams, wine, canvas, &c., and were going to take the S. M. W.'s foretopmest down to make a new maintopmust of, but two brigs heaving in sight caused them to

The Province was quiet and the health of the port had improved.

Explanation in Relation to Charges in the

Philadelphia Mint.
Philadelphia Mint.
Philadelphia Mint.
Philadelphia, Saruaday, Murch 19, 1853.
The following letter from the Director of the Mint to P. S. Sanford, Eaq. gives some very important information relative to the new coinage bill. DEAS SIX: It has been suggested to me that my letter to you of the 16th inst, in relation to the coinage charges at the Mint, to take effect on the 1st prox, may be liable to misinterpression. charges at the Mint, to take effect on the 1st prox., may be hable to misinterpretation, as conveying the idea that the former charges sutherized by law are repealed. This is not so. The set relative to the coinage charge charges expressly states that it is in addition to the charge now made for refining or parting the metals. The second paragraph of my letter would, therefore, have been more clear by the addition of the following sentence, which I would recommend you to insert if any further publication is made of the same, viz.: This per centage is by the law required to be in addition to the charge now made for refining or parting the metals.

· Postmaster of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 18, 1853. The report that the Postmaster of this city proposed resigning on the 1st of April is not correct. He will remain in office until removed.

Mr. Howard.

Mr. Heward.

Boston, March 20, 1853.

The Royal Mail Steamship Canada from Liverpool, via Halifax, arrived at this port at seven o'clock this evening. The Canada experienced a strong gale on Friday night after leaving Halifax, and head winds during the whole passage from that port. The mails for New-York and the South were forwarded by the New-Haven train at 8½ o'clock, it being detained half an hour. The English papers contain nothing of interest in addition to the dispatch from Halifax.

Chandler R. Houward, marchant, of this city.

Chandler B. Howard, merchant of this city, who was injured on Thursday by being thrown from his carriage, died to-day.

Total Loss of Ship Moses Taylor-Confirma-BALTIMORE, March 20, 1853.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday and Sunday were received this morning. To night we have nothing from beyond Wilmington. Galveston papers to the 8th had been re-

ived, but they contained no news of interest.

The ship Moses Taylor, heretofore reported ceived, but the aground at the South-west Pass of the Massissip i, will prove a total loss. Most of her cargo of cotton has been

ken out in a damaged state. The following—confirmations have been made

by the Senate:

Joseph Lane, Governor of Oregon.

Isaac J. Stevens, of Massachusetts, Governor of the Territory of Washington.

Geo. L. Curry, of Oregon, Secretary of the Territory

of Oregon.

J. W. Nesmith, of Oregon, Marshal of Oregon.
Fernando J. Moreno, Marshal of the Southern District of Florida.
Jesse B. Clemens Marshal of the Middle District of

Robert J. Chester, Marshal of the Western District of p) F. Hallett, District Attorney, Massachusetts.

Thomas Evans, District Attorney, Stante C Thomas Hayne, District Attorney, Himois. Geo. E. Hand, District Attorney, Michigan. Benj. F. Harding, of Oregon, District Attorney of Ore-

gon. Henry W. Bishop, Assistant Treasurer at Boston Robt B. Campbell, of Texas, Commissioner of Mexican Boundary.

Theodore S. Fay, New York, Minister to Switzerland. John Randolph Clay, of Pennsylvania, Minister to

Samuel D. Heap, Consul to Tunis,
Nathi, M. Towle, Collector of Saco, Maine,
S. B. Phinney, Collector of Barastable, Mass.
Wm. F. Colcock, Collector of Charleston, S. C. Stephen Powers, Collector of Brazos, Cliver S. Witherbee, Collector of San Diego, Cal. Isaac B. Wall, Collector of Monterey.

Fatal Railroad Accidents. NEW HAVEN, Saturday, March 19, 1853. Mr. Perry, the operator on the Morse tele graphic line at Meriden. Conn., was instantly killed by the accommodation train from Springfield this afternoon. He was standing on the platform at the depot, and was in the act of handing a letter to some person on the cars while they were in motion, when he fell on the track, and the wheels of a passenger car passed over his neck.

near Columbus, Georgia, to such an extent that a bridge on the Moscugee Railroad was carried away on Friday, and a locomotive precipitated through the culvert, in-stantly killing the engineer and fireman, (names not as-

killing the engineer and fireman, (names and.) None of the passengers were injured. SYRACUSE, Saturday, March 19, 1853.

Symacusz, Saturday, March 19, 1853.

The night express train, going west, last night ran off the track, one mile east at Oneida. The engineer and firemen were both badly scaled and the latter, named L. H. Nichols, died this morning.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE... ALBANY Saturday, March 19, 1853.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, Mr.
Jones in the Chair, resumed the consideration of the resolutions to amend the Constitution to facilitate the completion of the State Canala.

Mr. V. Mr. VANDERBILT being unable to be present,

Mr. Coolky spoke in advocacy of the propo-

He made a long and very interesting and able The Committee reported progress on the bill

ASSEMBLY ... ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1853. Mr. P. W. Rose in favor of referring the sub-sect of a public bank in New-York to New-York Delega-ion. Carried. Mr. Noble moved a suspension of the rules

Monday morning.

to have the bill concerning foreign notes referred to a select committee to report complete. Carried, Mr. Burnoughs reported in favor of making

appropriations for colleges and academies.

Mr. Alden, by bill, complete, to incorporate Mr. STREETER, on leave, introduced a bill to

Mr. Malbunn, on leave, introduced a reso tion calling on the Land Commissioners for informa-on relative to treaties with the Oneida Indians. Lays

A motion was made and carried, that the House meet hereafter at 10 A.M. Adjourned.

Appointments by the President.

By end with the advice and consent of the Senat Alpheus Felch of Michigan, Robert. Thompson of Virginia, and Thompson Campbell of Illi nois, to be Commissioners, under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1851, to ascertain and esttle the pri vate land claims in California; vice John L. Helm of Kentucky, whose nomination was not acted on by the Senate, and Hiland Hall of Vermont, and Harry J

Senate, and Huand main of Vermons, and Archive Thomson of Alabama, removed.

Russell M. Bishop to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Genesee, Michigas, vice G. M. Dewey, whose term of office will expire on the 22d mat. George W. Carr to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Jeffersonville, Indiana, vice Samuel Merriwether, de-

Robert B. Campbell, of Texas, to be Commi

cessed.

Robert B. Campbell, of Texas, to be Commissioner for running the boundary line between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, under the fifth article of the Treaty with that Republic, concluded on the 24 February, 1848, vice John R. Bartlett, removed.

Charles H. Peaslee, Collector, Boston.
Charles G. Greene, Naval Officer, Boston.
Henry Crocker, Appraiser, Boston.
Henry Crocker, Appraiser, Boston.
John C. Hays, Surveyor-General of California,
Loren P. Waldo, Commissioner of Pensions,
Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Oregon.
J. B. D. DeBow, Superintendent of the Census,
Samuel I. Bridge, General Appraiser Pacific Cosst.
Minott A. Osborn, Collector, New-Haven.
Thomas D. Winter, Collector, Pag-Harbor,
George A. Z. Smith, Collector, Corracke, N. C.
John P. Baldwin, Collector, Corracke, N. C.
John P. Baldwin, Collector, Apalachicola,
Robert Parks, Collector, Capabogs, Ohio. George S. Hawkins, Collector, Apalachica Robert Parks, Collector, Cuyahoga, Ohio. William B. Snowhook, Collector, Chicago William B. Snowhock, Collector, Chicago.
John Adair, Collector, Oregon.
A. C. Gibbs, Collector, Umpqua, Oregon.
Kittredge Sheldon, Surveyor, Portamouth, N. H.
Robert W. Dunbar, Surveyor, Milwaukie, Oregon.
Daniel Van, Surveyor, Galena, Ill.
Win, M. King, Surveyor, Portland, Oregon.
Peter G, Stewart, Surveyor, Pacific City, Oregon.
William Dowsing, Register Land Office, Columb

Essissippi.

Win. Halliburton, Receiver Public Moneys, Milan, Mo.

D. A. Farley, Register, Winamac, Indiana.

William M. Patterson, Receiver, Winamac, Ind.

N. B. Holden, Receiver, Clinton, Mo.

Richard R. Dallam, Receiver, St. Louis.

A. J. Edmondson, Receiver, Pontotoc, Miss.

Jacamiah Seaman, Register, Milan, Mo.

D. M. Lone, Register, Springfeld, Mo. Jacamiah Scaman, Register, Milan, Mo.
R. M. Jones, Register, Springfield, Mo.
John Demont, Receiver, Dixon, Ill.
Theophilus L. Toulmin, Postmaster at Mobile, Ala.
Thomas B. Bigger, Postmaster at Richmond, Va.
John Bowen, Postmaster at San Antonio, Texas.
Reuben S. Cheney, Postmaster at Jackson, Mich.
Wim. D. Merast, Postmaster at Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Alexander Galt, Postmaster at Norfolk, Va.
Jacob Carter, Postmaster at Concord, N. H.
Turner W. Ashby, Postmaster at Alexandria, Va.
Cortee, D. Katalaugh, Postmaster at Huntsville, Ala.

MR. CLAYTON'S SPEECH.

We have received the clear, strong, and transparent speech of Senator Clayton on the Central American question. It is a masterly exposition of the subject, and of his own action in the treaty made with Sir Henry Bulwer; and we regret that want of room compels us to omit its publication in our columns. The following portion of it, however, in relation to the Monroe dectrine, is so lucid and instructive that we feel constrained to make room for it. We commend it especially to the rampant modern Democratic advocates of this doctrine at the present day. It may open their eyes to the alarming fact that they are exposing themselves to the charge of advocating the rank federalism of J. Q. Adams and Henry Clay:

Mr. Monroe's declaration was made in his seventh an ual messare to Congress, on the 2d of December, 1823. mual messare to Congress, on the 2d of December, 1823.

"We own it," said he, "to candar and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and the European powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this bemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies and dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the Governments which have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, or great considerations and just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition, for the purpose of oppressing them, or of controlling in any other manner tweir destiny, by a European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition to ward the United States." This celebrated declaration, which is often quoted as

This celebrated declaration, which is often quoted as a piedge to go to war with any European nation which shall attempt to colonize any part of this hemisphere, is not a declaration by the President to a foreign country, but a mere recommendation to Congress, to declare, first, that we think any attempt to extend the European system, that is, to make a European colony in this hem isphere, would be dangerous to our pewer and safety; and, secondly, that any European interposition to control the destiny of an established American Government would be viewed by us as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. Congress unterly refused to adopt the recommendation at the time, and has ever since refused to make any such declaration. Mr. Monroe made no declaration himself, but, in pursuance of the power given hun by the Constitution, to recommend to Congress such measures as he should deem expedient, he said, in his measures build deem expedient, he said, in his message the two houses: "We owe it to ourselve delare," &c.; that is he recommended to Congress (in nothing more than this. In all it congress suspendence resolution, or made such a declaration, as would approve it. There was no pledge in it to any power on earth but his own countrymen in Congress assembled. The American Government could be committed only by the vote of both Houses of Congress, approved by the President. The proposition recommended by Mr. Monre was warmly opposed by the very Congress to which it was submitted. No such declaration was made, or President. The property receives the warmly opposed by the very Congress to which it was submitted. No such declaration was made, or attempted to be made, by Congress; but Mr. Clay, who was an ardent supporter of Mr. Mouroe's administration, did, at the time, propose a resolution to the House of Representatives, which was intended to approach the declaration, but even that failed.—His resolution was, "that the people of these States would not see, without serious inquietude, any forcible interposition by the allied powers of Europe, in the behalf of Spain, to reduce to their forear subjection those parts of the Continent of America which have proclaimed and established for themselves, respectively, Independent established for themselves, respectively, Independent of the Continent of America which have proclaimed and established for themselves, respectively. Independent Governments, and which have been soleundy recognized by the United States." Even had this passed, it was out a poor response to the recommendation. It did not adopt Mr. Monroe's language or its equivalent, and it restricted "the sections inquietude" we should feel, to the case of a forcible interposition by the allied powers to aid Spain! But Mr. Clay's resolution, even when thus diluted, backed by all the influence which he and Mr. Webster exerted on the occasion, never passed the House of Representatives. Hon, James K. Polk, during the debats on the Panana mission, tells us the late of Mr. Clay's resolution, and of Mr. Webster's kindred Greek resolution, which was defeated by a large majority, at the same session. As Mr. Polk is often cited as an advocate of the solution, and of Mr. Webster's kindred Greek resolution, which was defeated by a large majority, at the same session. As Mr. Polk is often cited as an advocate of the opinion that Mr. Monroe's Presidential Message had pledged the nation to adopt the policy which Mr. Monroe merely recommended, I beg to quote the fallowing passage from his speech on the Panana mission, in 1836, as not only showing that he did not consider such recommendations as he and Mr. Monroe gave to Congress, as in any sense binding upon this Government, without the consent of Congress, but also to show the fate of Mr. Clay's resolution:

in at y sense thining upon this violentiment, whose the content of Congress, but also to show the fare of Mr. Clay's resolution:

"Before he concluded, Mr. Polk said he would say a word in relation to the pledge which it was said the nation had given in relation to our South American policy. When the mesenge of the late President (Monroe) of the United States was communicated to Congress, it was viewed, as it should have been, as the more expression of opinion of the Executive, submitted to the consideration and deliberation of Congress; and designed probably to produce an effect upon the Councils of the folly Alliance in relation to their supposed intention to interfere in the war between Spain and her former Colonies. That effect it probably had an ascency in producing; and if so, it had performed its office. The Fresident had no power to bind the nation by such a piedge. The sound and seber judgment of the people of the United States had not been brought up to the conclusion that we could, in any event, make common cause with the republics of the South, or involve ourselves in the calimities of war in their behalf; all our sympathies, all our good feelings were with them, we wished then success; but self-preservation is the first law of nature and of nations, we were then, as he hoped we still were, unprepared to depart from our settled policy. As a strong evidence of what the opinion of this House then was, the present Secretary of State, (M. Clay), then a member of the House, had submitted a resolution responding to the sentiments of the Message of the President. The Greek resolution was submitted, too, at Glay,) then a member of the House, had submitted resolution responding to the summents of the Message the President. The Greek resolution was submitted, too the same season, by the Honorable Member from Maschusetts; the fever was up; we seemed to be then, if ever had been, prepared to go on a political crassic in hadr of others. The suber judgment of the House intiposed; the Greek resolution shared its fate, and sleeps up the table. Mr Claysaw clearly flust the same face meeting the table hat for any several savaited his South American resolution, with only this dierence, that it would probably have been negatived by much more overwhelming majority. It was not called up the however, effected one object; he prevented any expression of opinion. By submitting his resolution, other were induced not to do so, with an expectation of having a upportunity of voting on his. And now it is said, the microal heart is prefer to set on the declaration of the nessage. For himself, he did not so consider it; and to not he never could agree to endanger the peace of the country by sending ministers to the consultative assembly a sanama.

In the same celebrated debate on the nama."

or the same celebrated debate on the Panama mission

Panama.

In the same celebrated debate du the Panama mission, Mr. Buchanan opposed the mission on the same grounds. Speaking of the Monroe declaration he said:

"It answered the purpose for which it was intended, and the danger which then threatened the Southern Republics has passed away. This declaration contained no pledge to any foreign Geogramment. It left us perfectly free, but it has rince been converted into such a pledge by Mr. Adams's Administration; and, aithough they have not framed formal allances with the Southern Republics, yet they have committed the country in hence to an alaming extent." "Mr. Clay," said he, "has gone to such extremities, in the cause of these Republics, that in this particular, product men would feel disposed to compliment his heart at the expense of his understanding.

Mr. Buchanan's complaint against Mr. Clay which, he thought, went to show the weakness of Mr. Clay's head, was this, that he had instructed Mr. Poinsett to bring to the notice of the Mexican Government the message of Mr. Monroe, and that Mr. Poinsett had said to the Mexican Government that "the United States had pledged themselves not to permit any other power to interfere with the independence or form of government of the Spanish American Republics." I know it is claimed that in Mr. Buchanan's instructions to Mr. Hise, he asserted the Monroe doctrine; but on careful examination of his language it will be found that he did not instruct Mr. Hise to make any such declaration, and only said that European interference with the domestic concerns of the American republics would "leopard their independence and run their interests," and in the very next sentence he assigns a reason why the United States decline to resist such interference. In the same instructions to tells Mr. Hise that "it is our intention to maintain our established policy of non-intervention in the concerns of foreign nations."

Such are the words of Mr. Polk and Mr. Buchanae.

nations.

Such are the words of Mr. Polk and Mr. Buchanan. Their acts or omissions to act were still more significant of their opinion of the binding force of the Moorce doctrine. The letters of Buitrago, the Secretary of State of Nicaragus, to Mr. Buchanan, on the 12th of Novembe, 1847, and of Guerreo, the President or Supreme Director of that State, to President Polk, on the 15th of November, 1847, implers the enforcement of the Moorce doctrine. Not one word of reply—not any kind of notice was ever given by either of them to Nicaragus that such letters were received. The most impassioned eloquence, arging again and again that Nicaragus was about to fall a victim to British aggression, and entreating the United States to interfere on the very principles alvanced by Mr. Polk himself in his message at the first ession of the 25th Congress, and reiterated in his Yucatan message, was of no avail. The solicitations of Salinasand Castellon, and the warnings of Mr. Livingston, our cousui at Leon, were equally ineffectual. There assessed to be no chord in the bosom of that similarization which vibrated to the touch of those who kneeded and begged for succor in this dark hour of their distress. The Monroe doctrine was laid aside—the President's own recommendation to Congress had, we untust suppose, also like Nr. Monroe's, "performed its office." The British in their ships of war "Alarma" and "Vixen," entered the San Juan river without cees a resonstrance from our Government, on the 8th of January, 1848, and while Mr. Polk and Mr. Buchanan slumbered over all these forewarings of the fate of Nicaragus, took the town of San Juan and changed its name to "Greytown," stormed the fort of Serapaqui, and in the bland of Cube, in the midst of the magnificent lake of Nicaragus, dictated their own terms as conquerors, to the unhappy people, who, relying upon our supposed promises of help, contained in the President's previous public avows of the Monroedoctrine, had dared to wage war and expend their book in defense of their pative Such are the words of Mr. Polk and Mr. Buchanas. dest's previous public avows of the Monroadoctrise, can dared to wage war and expend their blood in defense of their native land. The documents before Congress ex-hibit on the part of our Government the most cold and contemptuous silence—a perfect indifference to all the appeals of our weak sister republic, and her letters were never answered until they were answered by Zachary Taylor, who has been so much abused for not carrying out

OF RESIDENCE A RESIDENCE AS THE RESIDENCE AS

the Mource destrine. His letter to the President, and mine to the Secretary of the State of Nicaragua, are among the published documents before you; and how fully they refute the calumnic which have for three years filled a portion of the party press of this country and diagraced its character for veracity, all men are now free to indee. The Secretary will read the letters.

Department or State. Wassington, May 3, 150.
Sig.: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communications which your Encellency addressed to this Department, under dates the 12th November, 1947, and Sthefarch, 1885, relative to the sensure by the British of the port of San Juan de Nicaragua. These communications have been read with painful interest, and have led to a determination on the part of the President of the United States to accede to the request of the Government of Nicaragua, for the interposition of the good offices of this Government, in a friendly manner and spirit toward both Great British or and Nicaragua, for the purpose of adjusting the controversy with restreace to the Mosquito shore. Instructions have accordinally been transmitted to the Minister of the United States at London, which it is looped may be instrumental neward inducing the British Government to respect the just rights of Nicaragua, and toward effecting a satisfactory accordinally been transmitted to the Minister of the United States at London, which it is looped may be instrumental neward inducing the British Government to respect the just rights of Nicaragua, said toward effecting a satisfactory accordinally been transmitted to the Minister of Presign Affairs of Nicaragua.

Laval myself of this occasion to offer to your Excellency the Republic of Nicaragua.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

PRESIDENT OF THE BITTED STATES OF AMERICA.

Washington, May 3, 180.

DEAR AND GOOD FRIEND—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 15th December, 1947, which has been read with lively and painful interest. The Secretary of State of the United States has t

perity and happiness. Your good fi To his Excellency the DURSCION OF THE STATE OF NICARAGUA. By the President

By the President:

John M. Clayton, Secretary of State.

During the administration of Mr. Polk, the British aggressions in Central America were constantly increasing. The attack in 1848 was made just fix days after the treaty of Guadainpe Hidalgo, by which we acquired California. It blocked up our passage to the Pacide.—
The war with Mexico was ended—the army of Taylor was unemployed. If it were desirable to prove the truth of the Monroe doctrine to the British, a few philosophers could have been selected from the "army of occupation" that would have been most convincing in their arguments. Thackeray says, there is nothing like a good ratifing article from the throat of a nine-pounder to carry conviction in such cases. Why not act upon the idea of Louis Napoleon, and "throw the sword of Brennus into the scale of critization?" The answer is, Mr. Polk preferred to adhere to the doctrine of his speech on the Panana mission, and did not regard this government as bound by his recommendations of the Monroe doctrine to Congress, because Congress had not adopted them.

Indule me in a few more words to close the history

the Monroe doctrine to Congress, it is adopted them.

Indulge me in a few more words to close the history of the Monroe doctrine. On the 20th of April, 1826, the House of Representatives adopted an amendment to a resolution declaring it expedient to appropriate the funds necessary to enable the President to send Ministration of the Congress which amendment was indeed a comresolution declaring it expedient to appropriate the funds necessary to enable the President to send Miniters to Panama, which amendment was indeed a complete negation of the whole Monroe doctrine. This amendment was carried by a party vote, all the leading men then belonging to the Jackson party voting against the Monroe declaration and in favor of the amendment, and all the leading men supporting Mr. Adams's administration voting against the amendment. This amendment, which was a complete stifler of the whole Monroe fetcharation, obtained ninety-nine votes, among which were those of Messra. BUCHANAN, Forsyth, Housten, Inglaam, McDufflie, McLane and POLK! It is very remarkable that the Democracy, at the very origin of their present party, totally repudiated the whole declaration, and came into power on the principle of Washington's doctrine of monintervention. It has been often said, and there is much reason to believe, that Mr. Adams, who was Secretary of State at the time Mr. Monroe proposed the doctrine, was entitled to the paternity of it. Mr. Calhous once infimited so much in the Senate. It was the principal topic of discussion in Congress during the aluministration of Mr. Adams, and it was generally botieved at the time that the reassertion of the Monroe principle in Mr. Poinsett's instructions, and in the course adopted by the advocates of Mr. Adams in favor of the Panama mission, drove Mr. Adams from power and secured the election of Fresident Jackson, whose party, shortly after his election, assumed the name of the Democratic party. Among his most ardent advocates was Mr. Van Burea, the great Coryphsus of that party, who, in a speech in "I will venture to affirm that there is not a member on this floor who will avove his willingness to enter into a this floor who will avove his willingness to enter into a

"I will venture to affirm that there is to enter into a stripulation to resist attempts by the European powers to colonize any portion of this continent. If mistaken," and Mr. Van Buren, "I desire to be corrected. No: I am not. No: thank Heaven, a policy so opposite to all the feelings of the American people, as giverse, as I firmly believe it be be to its true unterests, has no friend, at least no elected, on this floor."

to be, to its true interests, has no friend, at least no save-cate, on this floor."

This speech was pronounced the ablest delivered in Congress since Mr. Pinkney's reply to Mr. King, I could fill volumes from the speeches of Mr. Hayne, Mr. Rives, Mr. Mcl.ane, Mr. Calhoun, and all the ancient leaders of the Democratic party against this Monroe doctrine. But I will not longer and in this manner, trespass upon your patience by the introduction of their apinious. The Sen-ster from Michigan (Mr. Cass) was perfectly correct when he said that this declaration of Mr. Monroe had lain, ever since its origin, a dead letter on our records. His recent attempt to revive it by his resolution, at the last session, closes the history of the Monroe doctrines. That resolution met with such violent opposition from his own party as to give us the assurance that no Presi-dent who should undertake to act upon it could be sus-tained. With all similar resolutions, recommendations, tained. With all similar resolutions, recommendations and declarations, it was consigned to "that same an cient vault where all the kindred of the Capulets lie."

The Manorial Titles.

A resolution was passed by the Assembly on A resolution was passed by the Assembly on the lith of hast month, requesting the Attorney General to report to that body all the information he had obtained about the titles to Manorial lands, and to state how far the Indian title had been extinguished. In reply, he states that three actions of ejectment had been commenced by his predecessors in office in the name of the people of the State:

1st. Against Hermon Livingston to recover possession of the unoccupied lands of the Livingston Manor.

2d. Against William P. Van Rensselaer, to recover the unoccupied lands of the Van Rensselaer Manor on the east side of the river.

3d. A similar one in regard to the lands lying west of the river.

As the only object was to test the validity of the original petent, the unoccupied lands were selected in each case, in order that they might not be embarrassed by questions of adverse possession, under the statues of limitation.

by questions of adverse possession, under the statues of limitation.

The first action was decided in favor of Livingston, but is to be carried up to the Court of Appeals. The second was decided in favor of the people, but this also has been carried up, and will probably be heard at the next term. Until the decision of the Court of Appeals is made, it has been thought advisable not to move in the third case, as it involves no new or different question. This is the present state of the suitz. In regard to the Indian title, the Attorney General states that patents granted by the Dutch and English Colonial Governments were only intended to cover lands, the Indian title to which had been previously extinguished by purchase. On account of the difficulty of identifying the old landmarks, mentioned in the grants, it is almost imposible to state the exact amount of property covered by them. But, giving them the largest and most liberal construction, he thinks that of the 169,000 acres claimed under the Livingston Patent of 1686, only 2,000 were ever fairly purchased from the Indians. That of the lands claimed under the Van Renseelser Patent on both sides of the river, some 400,000 acres are not covered by the Indian decided. So that the Indians have still an equitable claim to nearly 600,000 acres of the two Manors.

Whether the equity of the claim is sufficiently apparent.

whether the equity of the claim is sufficiently apparent to require the Government to recognize it, the Attorney General leaves to the Legislaure to decide. Upon that point he expresses no opinion.

[Albany Evening Jeannal.]

The Massachusetts Cataract, (Worces ter) hitherto issued by J. W. Goodrich and D. Brown, has been purchased by Rev. D. Higgins and Rev. Phineas Crandall, by whom it will henceforth be edited. It is thorough Temperance and Maine Law.

FROM CAPE HAYTIES .- The schooner Mary E. Knapp, Capt. Wilson, from the above place, reports that place to be perfectly healthy. March, Inseguration day, was celebrated in great style. The American and Bremen Consulates were decorated with flags, as was also the shipping in the

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE.-By the arrival of the British schooner Jairone, Capt. Hart, from Port-au-Prince, March 2, we learn that the fever had entirely disappeared, and no death had taken place for some

DROWNED.-Last evening, between 8 and 9 Drowsell.—Last evening, between a sum o'clock, Mr. Win. McLoud, Watchman at Swift & Co'e.
organ-house, while in West-st, heard a man spinshing in the
water at the foot of Hubert-st. He went to his amistance,
but before he could get him out, if was extinct. Officers
Burnham and Green conveyed the body to the Fifth Ward
Station House. There was nothing upon his person by
which his name could be ascertained. He is apparently about twenty-two years of age, of middling height, and siender; had on a white cotton shirt, gray cloth yest, dark gray pants, and mixed overcost. He were a checked silk stock. Hair dark and rather curiy.

[Ed.

Bosh!